NCBR—E3/32.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES)

Memorandum

on

Excise (Cocaine) Administration in India

for

1931-32

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
7 MAR 1934
SECRETARIAT

13th Edition

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CHAPTER I.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1. *Rules.*—Transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylon coca) and all preparations and admixtures of the same were hitherto governed by the rules framed under the Madras Abkari Act. But since 1st February 1931 they were governed by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine were exempted from excise restrictions.

2. *Import.*—Import from foreign countries by post of the intoxicating drugs mentioned above was prohibited and import by other means was allowed, only with the special permission of the local Government or by an officer authorised by the local Government in that behalf. Transmission by inland post was permitted subject to certain conditions.

Persons licensed to sell the drugs could obtain them either by direct importation from a foreign country or from another licensed vendor in India. The total quantity of cocaine and its preparations imported during the year 1931-32 was 2 lbs. 14 ozs. and 276½ grains compared with 2 lbs. 6 ozs. and 38½ grains in the preceding year and 8 lbs. 2 ozs. and 79 grains in the year 1912-13.

3. *Export.*—The export of the drugs from the Presidency was allowed only with the permission of the Commissioner of Excise or of a District Collector.

4. *Transport.*—Similarly the transport of the drugs within the Presidency was allowed only under permits granted by District Collectors, or by licensed vendors in the case of drugs sold by licensees, concurrently with and subject to the control of the District Collector.

5. *Possession.*—The possession of the drugs was limited as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of authorised medical practitioners and dentists and veterinary practioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions who required the drugs for use in the exercise of their profession, half an ounce or such larger quantity as was fixed by the Commissioner of Excise in each case.

(*b*) In the case of other persons; such quantities as were covered by prescriptions granted by authorised medical practitioners or dentists or veterinary practitioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions.

6. *Sale.*—(i) Licenses for the sale of cocaine preparations were issued free of fee to the following classes of persons if the applicants required the drugs to supply a legitimate demand and were approved by the Collectors:—

(*a*) Authorised medical practitioners;

(*b*) Dentists and veterinary practitioners holding diplomas from recognised institutions;

(*c*) Chemists and druggists having a regular dispensing business in charge of qualified compounders; and

(*d*) Other persons with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise in each case.

(ii) The sale of the above mentioned drugs except to a licensed vendor or to any person authorised to possess or to export them, was allowed only on, and in accordance with, the written prescription of an authorised medical practitioner. Cocaine could not be supplied more than once on the same prescription except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the medical practitioner by whom it was originally issued, and signed with his name in full and dated.

7. *Licenses issued and sale thereunder.*—The number of licenses issued during 1931-32 was 154 for possession and sale. The quantity actually used by licensees was 2 lbs. 5 ozs. and 179½ grains. In 1930-31, 173 licenses were issued against 103 in 1912-13 and the quantity sold in 1930-31 amounted to 1 lb. 12 ozs. 420 grains compared with 4 lbs. 14 ozs. and 17 grains in the year 1912-13.

8. *Seizures.*—No case of smuggling of cocaine was reported during the year.

9. *Disposal of Confiscated Cocaine.*—Confiscated cocaine hydrochloride if seized in intact phials bearing the name of a recognised maker, was forwarded, after examination by the Chemical Examiner, Madras, to the Medical Storekeeper at Madras; while all phials and packets of cocaine and its preparations other than such as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use, were disposed of by private sale or by auction to licensed chemists and druggists or were destroyed. If the stock of confiscated cocaine was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depot, arrangements were made for distribution of the excess to the depots in other provinces. Any excess stock remaining after the requirements of the Medical Store Depots had been complied with, were sold to licensed chemists and medical practitioners or were destroyed. The value of the confiscated cocaine, etc., supplied to the Medical Store Depot was credited to Excise Revenue. Confiscated coca leaves were destroyed.

CHAPTER II.

Bombay Presidency Proper.

10. *Issue of rules.*—Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. But certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10th per cent. of cocaine were exempt from the operation of the rules.

11. *Import.*—The import of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited except on behalf of Government. Their importation by other means was prohibited except under cover of permits granted by the Excise authorities of the places into which the drugs were to be imported. The import of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was, however, allowed without permit when it was covered by a medical prescription. In the case of drugs imported from Europe through the Bombay Custom House the time up to which the permits were to run was endorsed upon them by the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The quantity imported into the Presidency proper during the year 1931-32 was 25 lbs. 12 ozs. 268¾ grains against 42 lbs. 11 ozs. 391½ grains in the year 1930-31 and 264 lbs. 5 ozs. and 191 grains during the year 1912-13.

12. *Export.*—The export of the drugs up to six grains whether in a dry state or in solution was allowed without a permit when it was covered by medical prescriptions and licensee desiring to export a larger quantity either to an Indian State or to another province in British India was required to produce before the Collector of his district a permit granted in the case of exports to the Punjab by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and in the case of the other places by the Chief Excise Authority of the British district or Political Agent of the Indian State, to which the drugs were to be removed. The Collector thereupon noted on the import permit the time during which the permit was to be in force, and allowed the drugs to be removed under cover thereof. If the export was to be made from the Custom House at Bombay, the Collector of Customs, Bombay, endorsed the permit, and if from any other place in the Town of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay.

13. *Transport.*—Transport of the drugs without a permit was allowed within the limits specified below:—

(1) In the case of duly licensed medical practitioners up to 20 grains.

(2) In the case of persons holding *bonâ fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to six grains.

Transport by other persons without a permit was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantities was allowed only under cover of permits granted under conditions similar to those specified in paragraph 12 above.

14. *Possession.*—A limit was imposed upon the possession of the drugs in question by licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners. This limit was fixed by the Collector in the case of each

licensee. The limit for possession by other persons was the same as that for transport mentioned in paragraph 13. Possession by private persons except under a *bonâ fide* medical prescription was absolutely prohibited.

15. *Sale.*—Sale without a license was similarly prohibited. Licenses for sale were issued by Collectors of districts free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licenses, when once issued held good, subject to the good behaviour of the licensee, so long as he continued to trade or practice at the place specified in the license. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock from a licensed vendor in India, and could not sell or dispense to any person except on a *bonâ fide* medical prescription from qualified medical practitioner or upon his own prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time, or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any day, could not exceed six grains. A licensed chemist or druggist could obtain his stock either by purchasing from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than that of the post). He could sell to other licensed chemists or druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bonâ fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to the quantity allowed in each case. Sale on the authority of a medical prescription was allowed only once, unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

16. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—The number of sale licenses extant and granted during the year under review was 792, compared with 776 in the preceding year and 400 in 1912-13. The quantity sold under these licenses during 1931-32 was 20 lbs. 0 oz. 13 grains, against 19 lbs. 7 ozs. 200 grains in the preceding year, and 34 lbs. 3 ozs. 219 grains in the year 1912-13.

17. *Seizures.*—The seizures during the year amounted to 1 lb. 10 ozs. 272½ grains against 1 lb. 9 ozs. 180 grains in the preceding year and 148 lbs. 9 ozs. and 241 grains in the year 1912-13.

18. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Cocaine and its allied drugs confiscated in the Bombay Presidency which were the products of recognised makers and in intact phials were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination. If passed by that officer as fit for use, they were sealed with his seal and issued quarterly to the Medical Stores Depot at Bombay. When the quantity so issued was greatly in excess of the requirements of the Depot, arrangements were made in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to the Depots in other Provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the Depots were kept in charge of the Excise Department and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India. Phials which had not been procured from recognized makers, or from which the original capsules had been removed, and packets containing small quantities of cocaine, were disposed of in such a manner as the local authorities deemed fit.

19. *Offences relating to cocaine.*—Offences relating to cocaine decreased from 175 to 65. The decrease was due to the scarcity of the drug in the city as a result of the rounding up in Calcutta of most of the notorious traffickers of various nationalities and the deportation of Tham Ming, the notorious Chinese smuggler of Bombay.

CHAPTER III.

SIND.

20. *Issue of rules.*—Rules were in force governing transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant, and all drugs, synthetic or otherwise having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above; but certain recognised medical preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs containing less than 1/10 per cent. of cocaine were exempt from the operation of these rules.

21. *Import.*—The import, export and transport of cocaine drugs by the inland post were permitted subject to certain conditions laid down in G. R. R. D. No. 8636-C (*a*) of 17th June 1926. Their importation by other means was permitted only under the cover of import certificates and permits granted by the Excise authorities of the places into which the drugs were to be imported. In the case of drugs imported from abroad through the Karachi Custom House, the period for which permits were to remain in force was endorsed on them by the Collector of Customs, Karachi. The quantity imported into Sind during the year amounted to 85 ozs. and 284 grains as against 76 ozs. and 166 grains in the previous year.

22. *Export.*—A licensee desiring to export cocaine either to another province in British India or to an Indian State was required to produce before the Collector of his district a permit granted by the Chief Excise authority of the place of import if a British province (in the case of the Punjab the Financial Commissioner) or by the Political agent accredited to that State if it was an Indian State. The Collector thereupon noted on the reverse of the import permit the time during which the permit was to remain in force, and allowed the drug to be exported. In the case of export from the Karachi Custom House, the Collector of Customs, Karachi, endorsed the permit.

23. *Transport.*—Transport of the drugs without a permit was allowed (1) in the case of duly licensed medical practitioners up to a maximum of 20 grains, and (2) in the case of persons holding *bonâ fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to a maximum of 6 grains. Transport by other persons without a permit was absolutely prohibited. Transport in excess of the above quantities was allowed only under conditions similar to those described in paragraph 22 *supra.*

24. *Possession.*—The maximum limit of possession under the medical practitioners and chemists and druggists licenses was fixed by the Collector, with reference to the nature and extent of the licensees practice or business. The limit of possession by other persons was the same as that prescribed for transport, see paragraph 23 above.

25. *Sale.*—The sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for the sale of cocaine were issued by Collectors free of charge to approved chemists and druggists and qualified medical practitioners. These licenses were valid subject to the good behaviour of the licensee so long as he continued to practice or carry on the business at the place specified in the license. A medical practitioner was bound to obtain his stock

from a licensed vendor in India and could not sell or dispense to any person, except on a *bonâ fide* medical prescription. The quantity so sold or dispensed at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day, was not to exceed 6 grains. A licensed chemist or druggist could obtain his stock either from a licensed vendor in India or by importation from abroad (by means other than that of post). He could sell to other licensed chemists and druggists and medical practitioners and to persons holding *bonâ fide* prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners up to the maximum quantity permissible in each case. Sale on the authority of medical prescription was permitted only once unless an order to repeat was endorsed on the prescription.

26. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—The number of vend licenses extant and granted during the year 1931-32 was 65, against 61 in the preceding year and 31 in 1912-13. The total quantity sold under the licenses was :—

1912-13.			1930-31.			1931-32.		
Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.
6	15	203	7	2	473	6	9	299

27. *Seizures.*—One case of illicit possession of cocaine was detected during the year under report as against four in 1930-31. The quantity of cocaine seized was 58 grains as against 2 lbs. 7 ozs. and 8 grains in the previous year.

28. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Cocaine confiscated in Sind was sent to the Collector of Customs, Karachi, for disposal in accordance with the rules framed by the local Government.

CHAPTER IV.

Bengal Presidency.

29. *Rules in force.*—Cocaine was first declared to be an excisable article in Bengal in the year 1900. Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylum coca), every drug, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine, and every preparation and admixture thereof. Certain articles in which the proportion of the drug was so small as to be negligible or which for other reasons could not possibly be used as intoxicants were, however, exempt from Excise restrictions.

30. *Import.*—The import of the aforesaid articles into Bengal through the post was absolutely prohibited. In all cases of import from outside British India, an import authorisation as well as an import certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations had to be obtained before an indent was sent abroad, and the applicant had to give an undertaking that the consignment was required exclusively for medicinal purposes. The import authorisation was issued without fee by the Commissioner of Excise and covered import and transport of the drug from the Custom House to the place of business of the importer.

31. *Export.*—Cocaine or any preparation or admixture thereof, in any quantity in excess of the quantity obtained on a *bonâ fide* medical prescription could be exported only as follows:—

(i) by a licensed chemist or druggist, and

(ii) by means other than the post (except when transmitted by licensed chemists and druggists under certain conditions to different places in India and except when the export was on account of Government), and

(iii) on the production—

(*a*) in the case of export to a district in British India, of an authority granted by an officer empowered in that behalf by the Government of the Province into which import was to be made,

(*b*) for export—

(1) to a Native State of an "import certificate" in the form prescribed by the League of Nations, signed by the Dewan or the Chief Executive Officer of the State and countersigned by the Resident or the Political Officer accredited to it;

(2) to a foreign territory in India, of permission from the proper authority therein;

(*c*) to a country beyond the limits of India, of a certificate from the Government of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes.

(*d*) for export by sea to a maritime state in India or to any place beyond to limits of India, of a certificate from the Government of the importing country to the effect that the consignment was approved by that Government and was required exclusively for medicinal or scientific purposes and of an export authorisation granted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, through which port only such an export was permitted to be made.

The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

32. *Transport.*—Any person could transport such quantity of these articles as could be covered by a *bonâ fide* prescription of a qualified doctor or dentist. A licensed chemist or druggist could transport these articles on production of a permit, granted by the Collector of the District in which the drug was to be transported, or, in the case of a hospital or charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the R. A. M. C., or, in the case of a veterinary dispensary, of orders countersigned by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department or, in the case of colliery dispensaries in the Asansol Mining Settlement, of orders countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer of Health (Chief Sanitary Officer of the Asansol Mines Board of Health), and on obtaining a transport pass from the Collector of the exporting district. When such transports were made by a licensed chemist or druggist by post, certain specified conditions had to be satisfied.

33. *Possession.*—The possession of the drug, whether in a dry state or in solution was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in the quantities specified against each, *viz*:—

(*a*) By private individuals, in such quantities as was prescribed in a *bonâ fide* prescription subject to the maxima specified below:—

(1) Coca leaves—two ounces.

(2) Alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use.

(3) Every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant—such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloids strength exceeding that of 2 ounces of coca leaves.

(4) All drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine—in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use.

(5) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above—such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above to which the preparation or admixture belonged subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes.

(*b*) By licensed chemists or druggists, to the extent of one ounce of all varieties of the drugs taken together or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case.

(*c*) By licensed medical practitioners or dentists, to the extent of half an ounce or such smaller or larger quantity as was fixed by the Excise Commissioner in any individual case.

(*d*) There was no limit of possession for hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision.

(*e*) In the case of hospitals and dispensaries not under Government supervision, the limit of possession was specified in the Excise permit granted to them for the use of the aforesaid drugs.

34. *Sales.*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses were granted only to chemists or druggists approved by the Collector on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per annum. The revenue from license fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs amounted to Rs. 515, against Rs. 342 in the previous year and Rs. 248 in 1912-13. The limit of sale was the same as the limit of possession of the purchaser (paragraph 33 above).

35. *Licenses issued and the quantity sold.*—468 licenses were issued in the year 1931-32, compared with 470 in 1930-31 and 255 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold during the year was 14 lbs. 1 oz. and 160 grains against 10 lbs. 9 ozs. and 326½ grains in the preceding year (see Statement 1).

36. *Seizures.*—The total quantity of illicit cocaine seized in Bengal during the year under review was 67 lbs. and 11 ozs. compared with 129 lbs. and 13 ozs. in 1930-31 and 373 lbs. 1 oz. and 254 grains in 1912-13.

37. *Preventive operations and illicit transactions.*—The abuse of cocaine continued to be prevalent in Calcutta, where alone 281 persons were prosecuted, against 334 in the preceding year. The number of persons convicted of illicit possession, sale or smuggling of cocaine decreased from 322 to 239. (See Statement II).

38. *Disposal of confiscated drugs.*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. When they were found by him to be unfit for use, they were destroyed. When found fit for use, they were stocked by the Excise Commissioner for supply to the Medical Stores Depot, according to requirements, or for sale to licensed wholesale chemists and druggists. No confiscated cocaine was in stock at the beginning of the year and no quantity was received for sale during the year under report. The Chemical Examiner to the Government of Bengal destroyed all confiscated cocaine sent to him for examination as the staff did not conform to the B. P. standard in any case. At the close of the year there was no stock of confiscated cocaine fit for use and sale.

CHAPTER V.

BURMA.

39. *Definition of cocaine and provisions of the Act.*—Cocaine drugs are defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (Act II of 1930), which was brought into force with effect from the 1st February 1931.

The cultivation or collection of the coca plant was prohibited.

The rules and notifications in Burma relating to cocaine, issued under the Burma Excise Act, 1917, remain in force until such time as they are replaced by rules issued by the Government of India and Government of Burma under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Offences relating to cocaine are punishable under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

40. *Import, export and transport.*—The import into or the export from Burma of cocaine drugs by means of the foreign post was prohibited, and the import, export and transport of the drugs by inland post were permitted only under certain restrictions laid down by the Government of India. Their import and export by sea or land by means other than the post were permitted only by licensed pharmacists. A special certificate and pass was issued on every occasion of import. The Collector of Customs, Burma, and in the case of imports from Great Britain, the High Commissioner for India, were informed of the names of persons who were permitted to import the drugs, the kind of drugs and the quantity to be imported, and the name of the firm from which the drugs were to be purchased. A special permit was also required for export, but no cocaine drugs were exported from Burma. No permit was required for the transport within Burma of cocaine drugs in quantities which could be legally possessed by the person transporting them.

41. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except by—

(*a*) Licensed pharmacists in accordance with the conditions of their licenses; provided that the total cocaine content of all such drugs possessed did not exceed half an ounce or in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner;

(*b*) Medical and Veterinary practitioners; provided that the total cocaine content of all such drugs possessed did not exceed a quarter of an ounce or in special cases such larger quantity as was sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner;

(*c*) Persons who had obtained such drugs for medicinal purposes from medical or veterinary practitioners or from licensed pharmacists on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner.

42. *Sale.*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for sale were granted by Collectors of districts, on payment of a fee of Re. 1, to pharmacists, *i.e.*, to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and to whom a license had been granted for this

purpose under the Opium Act, 1878. Sale under the license was allowed only to—

(*a*) medical and veterinary practitioners;

(*b*) persons producing prescriptions of medical or veterinary practitioners, and

(*c*) other pharmacists holding licenses for the sale of cocaine.

Prescriptions on which cocaine drugs were sold had to be retained by the licensed vendor for two years, and only one sale could be made on the authority of any one prescription. The licensee was required to purchase his whole stock either direct from Europe or from another licensed vendor in Burma.

43. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1931-32, 45 licenses for sale were issued. There were 94 such licenses in 1930-31 and 40 in 1912-13. The quantity sold under these licenses was approximately 7 lbs. of cocaine.

44. *Seizures.*—The seizures of illicit drugs during the year, which included seizures by Customs Officials also, amounted to 16 lbs. 9 ozs. and 89 grains. Rangoon was responsible for a seizure of 115,255 grains nearly half of which was captured in one coup by the Excise Bureau. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1930-31 see Statement II

45. *Disposal of Confiscated Cocaine.*—All Confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Drugs certified by the Chemical Examiner to be fit for use were supplied to the Burma Medical Store Depôt. When the requirements of the Medical Store Depôt had been met, arrangements were made by the Commissioner of Excise, in communication with the Director-General of Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depôts in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depôts were kept in charge of the Collector of Rangoon and reported at the close of the financial year to the Government of India. Excess stocks, after complying with the requirements of Medical Store Depôts and of licensed chemists and medical practitioners, were destroyed, under the orders of the Local Government. Drugs which were found unfit for use were destroyed.

46. *Offences.*—The quantity of cocaine seized rose from 6 lbs. 3 ozs. and 381 grains in 1930-31 to 16 lbs. 9 ozs. and 89 grains in 1931-32 and convictions fell for cocaine offences from 42 to 36.

CHAPTER VI.

Bihar and Orissa.

47. *Definition of cocaine and issue of rules.*—Cocaine drugs are defined in the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (Act II of 1930), which was brought into force with effect from the 1st February, 1931. The rules and notifications in Bihar and Orissa relating to cocaine issued under the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, will remain in force until such time as they are replaced by rules issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Offences relating to cocaine were punishable under the Dangerous Drugs Act. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine were exempted from excise restrictions.

48. *Import.*—The import, export and transport of cocaine by post were prohibited, except on behalf of the Government. It could be imported by other means only by licensed chemists, druggists and medical practitioners for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes and under cover of a pass, obtained from the Collector of the importing district in the case of import from any part in British India, and under cover of special permits, granted free of charge on each occasion by the Commissioner of Excise in the case of import from any place outside British India.

49. *Export.*—The export of cocaine in excess of the quantity obtained at one time and possessed by a person under a single *bonâ fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner was permitted only by a licensed chemist or druggist, and on production—

(*a*) for export to a district in British India, of permission from the Collector of that district, or, in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary by a Director and Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(*b*) for export to an Indian state or foreign territory in India, of permission from the proper authority therein.

50. *Transport.*—Similarly, the transport of cocaine in quantities, in excess of the quantity obtained at one time and possessed by a person under a single *bonâ fide* prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, could be made only by a licensed chemist, or druggist, and on production—

(*a*) for transport within a district, of a permit granted by the Collector, or in the case of a hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary, by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department, and

(*b*) for transport from one district to another, of a permit granted by the Collector of the latter district, or in the case of a

hospital or a charitable dispensary, of orders countersigned by a Civil Surgeon, an officer of the Indian Medical Service or an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, or in the case of a veterinary dispensary by a Director or Deputy Director of a Civil Veterinary Department.

51. *Possession.*—The possession of cocaine, whether in a dry state or in solution, was permitted only in the following cases, and subject to the conditions mentioned below:—

(*a*) by a licensed chemist or druggist up to one ounce, and by licensed qualified medical practitioners up to half an ounce (in either case of all varieties of the drugs taken together), or such larger quantities as were specially sanctioned by the Commissioner of Excise;

(*b*) by hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision or holding Excise permits (which were granted free of charge) for the possession and use of these drugs for medicinal or surgical purposes only, in any quantity;

(*c*) by private individuals up to such quantity as was prescribed in a single *bonâ fide* prescription by a qualified medical practitioner (as defined below), subject to the following maximum limit, *viz.*:—

(1) coca leaves—2 ounces;

(2) alkaloids of coca—10 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use;

(3) every other drink or substance prepared from the coca plant —such quantity as was certified not to have an alkaloidal strength exceeding that of two ounces of coca leaves;

(4) all drugs, synthetic or otherwise, having a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine in a quantity not exceeding 5 grains, except when certified to be required for purely surgical use;

(5) all preparations and admixtures of any of the above—such quantity as was applicable to the class mentioned above, to which the preparation or admixture belonged, subject to the above exception regarding use for surgical purposes.

For the purpose of the rules the expression "qualified practitioner" meant—

(i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same, or

(iii) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentist Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament amending the same Acts, or under

any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India;

(iv) any other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice, and approved by the Excise Commissioner for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India.

52. *Sale.*—Retail sale was allowed only for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes, and only on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner. Licenses for a retail sale were granted by the Collector of the district only to duly approved chemists and druggists on payment of a fee of one rupee. Sale could not in any case exceed the quantity which the purchaser was authorized to possess (paragraph 51 above). A fresh prescription was required every time that cocaine had to be dispensed by a chemist, and the prescription was retained in original by the dispensing chemist.

53. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—One hundred and twenty two licenses for retail sale were issued during the year 1931-32. 2 lbs. 7 ozs. and 237 grains of cocaine were sold by retail licensees during the year. In 1930-31 the number of such licenses was 117, against 79 in 1912-13. The quantity of cocaine sold thereunder during 1930-31 amounted to 2 lbs. 7 ozs. and 303 grains. The increase in the number of retail licenses was due to the opening of new dispensaries by qualified medical practitioners.

54. *Revenue.*—A sum of Rs. 123 was realized during the year 1931-32 in the shape of license fees. In 1930-31, Rs. 111 were realized as license fees, whereas in 1912-13 a sum of Rs. 78 was derived from this source.

55. *Seizures.*—The total quantity of cocaine seized and confiscated during the year 1931-32 amounted to 23 drams and 5 grains. The drug seized was in paper packets or open phials in a more or less impure condition. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1930-31 see Statement II.

56. *Offences.*—The number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine was 26, against 16 in the year 1930-31 and 86 in the year 1912-13.

57. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Confiscated cocaine drugs were sent to the Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise for examination. The Chemical Examiner was authorized to destroy all the drugs found unfit for use and to forward those found fit for use to the Excise Commissioner for supply to Medical Store Departments according to requirements or for sale to licensed dealers. There was no stock of confiscated cocaine with the Commissioner of Excise during the year 1931-32 for supply to Government Medical Store Departments or to licensed dealers.

CHAPTER VII.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

58. *Rules.*—Rules were in force governing the possession and sale of 'Cocaine' (which term includes coca leaves, any alkaloid or substance prepared from the coca plant and any preparation or admixture thereof). The restrictions imposed by the rules did not apply, however, to certain exempted preparations containing not more than 1/10 per cent. of cocaine.

59. *Import.*—The import of cocaine was permitted from the United Kingdom through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and also from other provinces of British India. Import through the post from other provinces was allowed under certain restrictions. The persons permitted to import were licensed vendors, medical practitioners registered under the United Provinces Medical Act, 1917, dental surgeons, military civil assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons, gazetted officers of the Army Veterinary Corps and the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, officers-in-charge or managers of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces and persons exempted from the general prohibition of the possession of cocaine under section 20 (4) of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

The import procedure was as follows:—

The importer had first to obtain for each importation a permit from the Collector of his district and then forward it to the Excise Commissioner for issue of an import authorisation. Thereupon if the Excise Commissioner was satisfied as to the *bonâ fide* of the importer he granted a certificate in the form prescribed by the League of Nations. The certificate had to be in quadruplicate. In the case of an import from the United Kingdom, one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the High Commissioner for India, London, direct; the second copy was forwarded by him to the Collector of Customs at the port of import concerned; and the remaining two copies were made over to the importer, one for presentation by himself or his agent to the Collector of Customs at the port of import on arrival of the consignment, and one to be forwarded to the exporting firm in the United Kingdom. In the case of an import from another province of British India, one copy was forwarded by the Excise Commissioner to the Collector or Chief Revenue authority of the district of export, one to the Collector of the district of import for record, and the remaining two copies were made over by him to the importer, one to be forwarded to the exporting firm and one to be retained as authority for import.

The import of cocaine *by post* from any province of British India was subject to the following conditions:—

(1) only the parcel post was used and the parcels were insured;

(2) the import was covered by an import certificate granted by the Excise Commissioner;

(3) the parcels were accompanied by a declaration stating the names of the importer and the exporting firm, the contents

of the parcels in detail, the number and the date of the import certificate, and the number of licence held by the exporting firm; and

(4) the importer showed distinctly in his account books the name and address of the exporting firm and the quantity of drugs imported by him from time to time by post.

60. *Export.*—The export of cocaine was permitted by only licensed chemists or druggists and only on production—

(*a*) in the case of export to a district in British India of a permit granted by the Chief Revenue authority of that district, and

(*b*) in the case of export to an Indian State of a permit from the Chief Revenue Officer of the State or other State Officer specially appointed on this behalf.

The export of cocaine by post to a district in British India, was subject to such further conditions as the Government of the importing province prescribed.

61. *Transport.*—Cocaine could be transported—

(1) by a licensed chemist or druggist on the production;

(*a*) in the case of transport within a district of a permit from the Collector of that district, and

(*b*) in the case of transport from one district to another of a permit from the Collector of the latter district.

(2) by persons coming under clauses (2), (3) and (4) of paragraph 62, and

(3) by persons exempted from the prohibition of the possession of cocaine, under section 20 of the United Provinces Excise Act, 1910.

62. *Possession.*—Possession of cocaine was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in respect of quantities specified against each, *viz.*:—

(1) by licensed vendors to the extent of one ounce or such larger quantity as was, in special cases, sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner;

(2) by medical and veterinary practitioners, as specified in paragraph 59 to the extent of half an ounce or such larger quantity as was, in special cases, sanctioned by the Excise Commissioner, for the exercise of their profession, provided that retired military or veterinary officers did not possess cocaine unless they were registered under the Act;

(3) by private individuals to the extent of such quantity as had been purchased on the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, exempted under clause (2) above;

(4) by veterinary assistants, in-charge of Government or municipal or District Board veterinary hospitals for use in their hospitals, to such amount not exceeding half an ounce, as they were authorised by their superior officers to possess;

(5) by officers in charge, or managers, of certain hospitals and dispensaries in the United Provinces, for use in their hospitals and dispensaries to the amount sanctioned for each;

(6) by dental surgeons or licentiates who were registered under a European or American Medical or Dental Act, or who had received a diploma or licence from an Indian University or College and who practised dentistry according to European methods—to the extent of two ounces; and

(7) by persons and institutions specially exempted by notification by the Local Government under section 76 of the Excise Act IV of 1910 to the extent notified.

The Local Government could prohibit any person described above who in their opinion had abused the privilege from possessing cocaine.

Members of the professions who were qualified to possess and use cocaine in the exercise of their profession could not within a calendar year, use or prescribe through a licensed vendor of cocaine more than the amount which they themselves were permitted to possess at a time, and all such use or prescription was to be strictly for professional purposes only.

63. *Sale.*—Licensed pharmacists could sell cocaine only to—

(*a*) medical and veterinary practitioners as specified above;

(*b*) private persons producing prescriptions from such practitioners;

(*c*) other licensed pharmacists; and

(*d*) persons specially exempted from the general prohibition or possession.

Licences for sale of concaine were not granted to qualified medical practitioners for their own chemists' and druggists' shops.

64. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—The number of licences granted during the year 1931-32 was 97. The total quantity sold was 5 pounds 6 ounces and 362 grains. For figures relating to 1912-13 and 1930-31, please *see* statement 1.

65. *Seizures.*—The number of prosecutions fell from 236 in 1930-31 to 137. The decrease, being 41·9 per cent., was due partly to the interruption of supplies, the crippling of the activities of the smuggling fraternity, as several of the principal smugglers arrested in this province as well as in some other provinces in connection with the Excise Conspiracy cases, were either convicted or confined as undertrials in jail. The police could not devote much time to this form of crime on account of their pre-occupations with the Civil Disobedience movement. The fall could not however be taken as an indication of any substantial abatement in the illicit traffic.

The business was very lucrative and detection was exceedingly difficult and risky. Principals smugglers engaged in the traffic were very seldom caught, as they did not handle the drug themselves. The master smuggler usually employed carriers, who, if caught, could be sacrificed without any risk or compunction. Practically all the big cities in the province were affected by the evil.

The total quantity of cocaine seized in the United Provinces, during the year was 3 lbs. 13 ozs. 401 grains against 6 lbs. 12 ozs. 219 grains in 1930-31.

66. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—Samples of all confiscated cocaine were forwarded by the Collector to the Chemical Examiner for examination. Cocaine which was passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure was forwarded by the Collectors to the Excise Commissioner, who distributed the drugs to the Medical Store Depots at Calcutta and Mian Mir in such quantities as were required by them. The quantity remaining after meeting the requirements of these depots, was distributed partly to depots in other provinces in communication with the Director General, Indian Medical Service and if any surplus remained after such distribution, it was kept in the custody of the Excise Commissioner and sold by him to licensed vendors and district board or municipal hospitals and dispensaries or disposed of otherwise under the orders of Government. All confiscated cocaine other than that passed by the Chemical Examiner as pure was destroyed.

Since the passing of the Dangerous Drugs Act, and its application to these provinces from February, 1931, all offences against the cocaine are to be dealt with under the above Act. The following powers have been conferred on the officers in United Provinces under the Dangerous Drugs Act:—

(1) Powers conferred on Excise Inspectors, District Excise Officers and Assistant Excise Commissioners to investigate into offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(2) Powers conferred on District Excise Officers, Assistant Excise Commissioners, Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars to issue warrants under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

(3) Powers conferred on all officers of or above the rank of Tahsildars in Land Revenue Department, of or above the rank of Excise Inspectors in the Excise Department and of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department to enter any place, search any article and arrest any person without a warrant under the Dangerous Drugs Act.

CHAPTER VIII.

PUNJAB.

67. *Rules.*—Rules have been framed by the Punjab Government under section 8 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, II of 1930, to permit and regulate the inter-provincial import, export, transport, possession, and sale of coca derivatives and of coca leaf and the manufacture of any preparation containing cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess. All preparations containing less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine are exempt from these restrictions under section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. Under sub-clause (ii) of clause (*g*) of section 2 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930) and of findings by the Health Committee of the League of Nations under article 8 of the Geneva Convention, the Governor General in Council has declared that certain preparations containing cocaine shall not fall under the category of manufactured drugs.

68. *Import.*—The import, export, transport, possession, and sale of coca leaves was prohibited in the Punjab. The import, export or transport of cocaine drugs by means of the post was prohibited except on behalf of Government. Their importation from other provinces, by other means, was permitted only by licensed chemists or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under the import authorisations granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case. No import was allowed from any part of British India unless the rules for the time being in force in such part relating to the export of such drugs had been complied with and unless the duty leviable at the place of importation had been paid and a valid pass had been obtained. In the case of importation by sea, the rules framed by the Government of India under the Sea Customs Act were followed and each import was covered by an import authorisation granted by the Financial Commissioner. In both cases the authorisations granted for the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination.

69. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs to other provinces of Indian States was permitted only to licensed chemists or to Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties and under a pass granted by the Financial Commissioner in each case, on production by the exporter of a permit from the proper authority or political officer of the province or State of import.

70. *Transport.*—Transport was permitted within the province by licensed chemists, medical practitioners, Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and private persons in quantities which they were authorised to possess. A licensed chemist was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of the district for each consignment to be transported.

71. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs—

(1) possessed by an officer of Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties,

(2) possessed by a medical practitioner including—

(i) any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Act, 1858 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of British India, or

(ii) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or who held a license to practise dentistry granted by a State Board in the United States of America, or

(iii) any person possessed of qualifications which rendered him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner or dentist, as the case may be, under the Medical Act, 1858, the Dentists Act, 1878 and any Act of Parliament amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of British India and approved by the Collector for the purposes of the rules in force or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of British India, and

(iv) any other person engaged in scientific, medical, or veterinary practice and approved by the Financial Commissioner for the time being in force:

Provided that the Financial Commissioner declared any medical practitioner to be deprived of the privilege of a medical practitioner by reason of unprofessional conduct in respect of the import, export, transport, use or prescription of the manufactured drugs other than prepared opium or by reason of conviction of an offence under the Excise or Opium Acts or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930;

(3) possessed by a licensed chemist up to the limit allowed by his license,

(4) possessed by any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

72. *Sale.*—Sale without a license was illegal. Licenses were issued by the Collector on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25 to licensed chemists. The maximum limit of possession authorised by a license was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the license but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. Sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they had authorised to possess, *viz.*:—

(i) an officer of Government acting as such in the course of his official duties,

(ii) a medical practitioner as noted above,

(iii) another licensed chemist, and

(iv) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

If the prescription did not bear a superscription by a medical practitioner stating that it was to be repeated and at what interval of time it was to be repeated the licensed chemist should sell the cocaine drugs once only on such prescription and should retain the prescription provided that he should first warn the person presenting the prescription that unless it bore such a superscription it should be retained.

The name of the person, firm, or body corporate dispensing the prescription and the address of the premises at which and the date on which it was dispensed was required to be marked on the prescription.

The licensee was bound to maintain a correct account of transactions in cocaine and to preserve customs receipts or invoices of supply as well as original prescriptions and receipts from persons to whom the issues were made.

73. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1931-32, 40 licenses were issued and the recorded sales thereunder were 8 lbs. 5 ozs. and 378 grains. In 1930-31 the number of licenses issued for the sale of cocaine was 38 against 77 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 8 lbs. 7 ozs. and 331 grains in 1930-31 and 4 lbs. 8 ozs. and 369 grains in 1912-13.

74. *Seizures.*—The quantities of cocaine seized in the Punjab in 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32 amounted to 2043, 2028, 2869 grains.

75. *Preventive operations and illicit transactions.*—Cocaine was illicitly consumed in the larger towns of the Punjab, the most important distributing place being Amritsar. Its use was mainly confined to towns lying on the direct line of communication between Calcutta, *viâ* Delhi to Peshawar, *i.e.*, places such as Karnal, Ambala, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore and Rawalpindi. It was paid for by charas, which was smuggled down from Peshawar to Calcutta and by Excise Opium, which was collected and forwarded to Calcutta for export to the East. The Excise Bureau maintained a small staff to co-ordinate the action taken by the local excise officers in each district.

76. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—All confiscated cocaine was sent to the Medical Store Depôt at Lahore Cantonment if fit for use Previously it was all destroyed.

CHAPTER IX.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

77. *New rules or regulations.*—The Dangerous Drugs Act came into force with effect from the 1st February 1931 in Central Provinces and from the 7th February 1931 in Berar. Consequent on the introduction of this Act, Cocaine rules have been revised.

78. *Import.*—Cocaine could be imported into the province only under a permit to be obtained for each consignment separately from the following authorities:—

Cases in which permits were granted.	*Authority granting permits.*
1. For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision.	The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as the case may be, whose indent was regarded as a permit.
2. For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.	The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit.
3. For supplies required for medical institutions exempted under section 66 of the Act.	The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit.
4. In all other cases	The Excise Commissioner.

79. *Export.*—The export of the drugs and their transit through the Central Provinces and Berar to Indian States were similarly permitted only under passes granted by the Excise Commissioner, in the former case on production of a permit from an authorized officer of the Province of import, and in the latter on application made by the Government of the State concerned through the Political Agent. In both cases the drugs were required to be conveyed to their destination in sealed packages.

80. *Transport.*—Permits for the transport of cocaine within the limit of possession authorized could be granted by the following authorities:—

Cases in which permits could be granted.	*Authority granting permits.*
1. For supplies required for hospitals or dispensaries or veterinary dispensaries working under Government supervision.	The Civil Surgeon of the district or the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, as the case may be, whose indent was regarded as a permit.
2. For supplies required for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway hospitals or dispensaries in the Central Provinces and Berar.	The District Surgeon of the Railway District whose indent was regarded as a permit.
3. For supplies required for other medical institutions exempted under section 66 of the Act.	The Civil Surgeon of the district who countersigned the indent. Such countersignature was regarded as a permit.
4. In all other cases	The Collector of the district to which the drug was being sent.

81. *Possession.*—The possession of cocaine was prohibited save in the following cases:—

(*a*) A quantity not exceeding one ounce held under the authority of a licence for sale.

(*b*) A quantity not exceeding half an ounce required for the exercise of his profession by a medical practitioner.

(*c*) Any quantity purchased from a licensed vendor for medicinal purposes on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

Provided that the prescription was written, dated, showed the full name and address of the person for whose use it was given, signed by the medical practitioner with his full name and address, and stated the exact quantity of cocaine, and that it did not exceed such quantity, and was in the possession of the person who purchased it and for whom it was prescribed, or of a person authorized to purchase or possess it on his behalf.

82. *Sale.*—The sale of cocaine was prohibited except by a druggist, to whom a sale license had been granted by the Collector. The fee payable thereon was Rs. 5 per annum.

83. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1931 thirteen licenses for the sale of cocaine and its synthetics were issued to medical practitioners and other persons and the quantity of the drugs sold thereunder amounted to 13 ozs. and 104½ grains. In 1930 twelve licenses were issued for the sale of cocaine against 9 in 1912-13. The quantity sold amounted to 10 ozs. and 60 grains in 1930 compared with 3 ozs. and 174 grains in 1912-13.

84. *Seizures.*—The quantity was 24 grains of cocaine seized during the year as against 1046 grains seized during 1930.

85. *Offences and convictions.*—The cocaine habit did not seem to be prevalent in this province. Three cases of illegal possession of cocaine were detected during the year 1931 as against four in 1930.

86. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—All confiscated cocaine and allied drugs were handed over by the authority ordering the confiscation to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. If the drugs were from recognized makers and in intact phials, they were sent by the Deputy Commissioner to the Chemical Examiner to the Government of the United Provinces at Agra for examination. Such drugs as were passed by the Chemical Examiner as fit for use were issued to the Medical Store Depôt at Bombay in the phials sealed as received from the Chemical Examiner. When, however, the quantity of the drugs for disposal was greatly in excess of the annual requirements of the Medical Store Depôt at Bombay, arrangements were made by the Excise Commissioner, in communications with the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to distribute the excess to depôts in other provinces. The amounts in stock after satisfying the demands of the depôts were kept in charge of the Excise Department, and reported at the close of each financial year to the Government of India, under whose orders they were destroyed or otherwise disposed of. All drugs which were not from recognized makers, or which were not contained in intact phials, or which the Chemical Examiner did not pass as fit for use, were destroyed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer deputed by him for this purpose.

CHAPTER X.

ASSAM.

87. *Rules.*—The use of cocaine as an intoxicating drug is unknown in Assam. The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, having come into force with effect from the 1st February 1931, traffic in cocaine and coca derivatives will be governed by the rules which will be framed under section 7 (2) of the Act.

88. *Import.*—The importation of cocaine drugs from foreign territory by post was absolutely prohibited. The import from other parts of British India, was permitted only to licensed vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries under special permits granted on each occasion by the collectors of districts and only up to the limits of possession sanctioned in each case. Import from places outside British India was permitted only with the written sanction of the Commissioner of Excise and on production of an import authorisation in the form prescribed by the League of Nations to meet the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1912.

89. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs was permitted to licensed vendors, medical practitioners, dentists and managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries holding permits from the Collector, for the use of any or all of the cocaine drugs, on production—

(*a*) in the case of export to British India of a pass from the Collector of the importing district;

(*b*) in the case of export to an Indian state written permission from the Political Agent or Superintendent thereof, as the case may be;

(*c*) in the case of export to territories in the province to which the Excise Act did not apply, of a pass from the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of the particular territory to which export was to be made. The Collector of the exporting district issued an export pass to cover the export.

90. *Transport.*—The transport of cocaine drugs from one district to another within the territories to which the Eastern Bengal and Assam Excise Act I of 1910 applied was allowed only on a permit issued by the Collector of the district to which the drugs were to be taken and by the same persons and to the same extent as the case of import. The Collector of the district from which the drugs were transported issued a transport pass to cover the transport.

91. *Possession.*—The possession of the drug was prohibited except by the following classes of persons and in quantities specified against each, *viz*:—

(*a*) by licensed chemists and druggists, one ounce or less of all varieties taken together according to the standing of the firm or such larger quantity as the Commissioner of Excise in special cases, sanctioned;

(*b*) by medical practitioner or dentists holding licenses for the possession and sale of the drugs in question, up to the quantity specified in their permits. This amount did not

ordinarily exceed half an ounce, but quantities in excess of this quantity could be permitted by the Commissioner of Excise in special cases. The term " medical practitioner " was limited to graduates in medicine of recognized Universities in India, Europe or America, medical practitioners eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain, medical subordinates in Government employment not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, duly qualified dentists entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain, and medical officers or other persons who were specially admitted by the Commissioner to the privileges of medical practitioners;

(*c*) by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries up to the quantity authorized by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the district officers;

(*d*) by private individuals up to such quantity as had been specified in the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner;

(*e*) by managers or superintendents of hospitals or dispensaries under Government supervision, in any quantity.

92. *Sales.*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses for the retail vend of the drugs were issued by District Officers with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Excise at an annual fee of Re 1 each. The licenses were renewed every year. Permits for the use of the drugs in the exercise of their profession by chemists, druggists or dentists and by managers or superintendents of private hospitals or dispensaries were granted free of charge. The licensees obtained their stock either by purchase from a licensed vendor in India or by import from foreign territory under a license granted by the Collector or by the Commissioner of Excise respectively. A licensed chemist or druggist could sell or dispense cocaine drugs to other such licensees or to licensed medical practitioners or to private persons holding prescriptions from qualified medical practitioners. The sale could not in any case exceed the quantities which the purchaser was authorised to possess (paragraph 91).

93. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1931-32, 24 licenses for the vend of cocaine and 29 free permits to the managers of tea gardens were issued against 23 and 75 respectively in 1930-31 and 8 and 117 respectively in 1912-13.

1 lb. 8 ozs. 2 drs. 10 grs. of cocaine drugs were sold during the year, compared with 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 2 drs. 39 grs. in 1930-31 and 12 ozs. and 23 grs. in 1912-13.

94. *Seizures.*—No seizures of illicit cocaine drugs were made in the province during the year.

95. *Offences.*—No case was detected during the year.

96. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—In accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time.

CHAPTER XI.

North-West Frontier Province.

97. *Issues of rules.*—Rules were in force governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant and all drugs, synthetic or other having a like physiological effect, and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above. Certain recognised medicinal preparations of cocaine and its allied drugs were, exempted from the operation of the rules. Under section 20 of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, cultivation of cocaine-yielding plants was prohibited.

98. *Import.*—The importation of cocaine drugs through the post was absolutely prohibited. Their importation by other means was permitted only by licensed vendors or Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and under a permit granted by the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in each case. Importation by sea was allowed only through the ports of Bombay and Karachi and the importer was required to appoint a recognised agent to pass the drug through the Custom House. Any person importing the drug by land from other Provinces, was required to make his purchases in the province of export only from authorized chemists and druggists and to comply with all rules and orders regulating such export. In both cases the permits granted for the importation of the drugs covered their transport to the place of destination and it was incumbent upon the importer to report to the Collector or Excise Officer of his district the arrival of any imported drugs at their destination and to produce them for inspection, if so required.

99. *Export.*—The export of cocaine drugs out of India was prohibited. The export of drugs to places within the limits of British India or an Indian State was permissible only under a permit. A Government official acting in his official capacity as such could export the drug by post. Other exporters had to employ some other agency. Application for a permit was required, in the first instance, to be made to the proper authority of that province or Indian State to which the drugs were to be consigned. On the production of this permit, the Revenue Commissioner issued the necessary export pass. Bulk can not be broken during transit and the arrival of the consignment at its destination had to be reported to the Collector of the district concerned. If necessary the Collector or other officer authorised by him called on the exporter to produce for his inspection both the pass and the consignment.

100. *Transport.*—Transport was permitted within the Province by licensed vendors, Government officers acting as such in the course of their official duties, and medical practitioners who were allowed to possess the drugs. A licensed dealer was required to obtain a pass from the Collector of his district for each transport and had to report the arrival at their destination of any drugs so transported and to produce them for inspection, if so required. Transport through the Province to Afghanistan or tribal territory was permitted only under passes issued by the Political Agent concerned, or by a duly constituted authority in the Province for which the consignment was despatched.

101. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs possessed:—

(i) by an officer of the Government in the course of his official duties or required by him in the exercise of such duties;

(ii) by a medical practitioner including a medical or veterinary officer of the Government when engaged in private practice up to a limit of half an ounce in the aggregate of the drugs required for exercise of his possession; the term "*medical practitioner*" meant a graduate in medicine of a recognized University in India, Europe or America, a medical or veterinary practitioner eligible for registration in Great Britain, duly qualified dentist entitled to be entered in the Dentists' Section of the Medical Register of Great Britain and any person in private employment not included in the above list, whom the Revenue Commissioner directed for this purpose to be admitted to the privileges of a medical practitioner;

(iii) by a licensee up to the limit allowed by his license;

(iv) by any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified "medical practitioner".

102. *Sale.*—Sale without a license was illegal. Licenses were issued by Collectors, free of charge, to approved druggists only, that is to say, to persons who dealt in European medicines and drugs as a means of livelihood and who had been declared fit to sell cocaine drugs with the approval of the district medical authority. The maximum limit of possession authorized by a license was ordinarily one ounce in the aggregate of all drugs covered by the license, but in special cases this limit could be raised with the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner. The licensee was required to obtain his stocks of the drugs either direct from Europe or from another authorized vendor in accordance with the rules governing import and transport sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorized to possess, *viz.*:—

(i) an officer of the Government acting as such in the course of his official duties;

(ii) a medical practitioner as defined above;

(iii) another licensed vendor;

(iv) a private person producing a prescription from a qualified medical practitioner.

The sale could not, in any case, exceed the quantity, which the purchaser was authorised to possess. The licensee was permitted to sell the drug not more than once in accordance with any prescription, provided that prescriptions, which were countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the district were exempt from the above restriction for a period of six months. The licensee was bound to retain every prescription, or, in the case of these countersigned by the Civil Surgeon, a copy thereof in support of the issues.

103. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—In 1931-32, 8 licenses were issued and the recorded sales thereunder were 11 ounces 3 drams 18·55 grains. In 1930-31, the number of sale licenses issued in the Province was 9 against 20 in 1912-13 and the sales thereunder amounted to 5 ozs. 4 drs. and 54·55 grs. in 1930-31 and 6 ozs. and 243 grs. in 1912-13.

104. *Seizures.*—No seizure of cocaine was made during the year as compared with a packet and 4 rattis in 1930-31 and 6 grains in 1912-13.

105. *Offences and convictions.*—The cocaine habit was still on the increase.

106. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—No confiscated cocaine was deposited in the Peshawar Treasury during the year under report, against 6 lbs. 10 ozs. and 1 dr. in 1930-31.

CHAPTER XII.

DELHI.

107. *Rules.*—The import, export and transport of coca drugs by means of the post was strictly prohibited except on behalf of Government.

108. *Import.*—Their import by other means was permitted only by licensed vendors or Government officers, acting as such in the course of their official duties, under a permit granted by the Deputy Commissioner in each case; in the case of drugs imported by sea, importation was allowed only through the ports of Bombay and Karachi and the importer was required to appoint a recognised agent to pass the drugs through the Custom House. In the case of drugs imported from the United Kingdom the importer was required to make his purchases only from persons licensed to sell the drugs for export out of the United Kingdom. In the case of drugs imported by land from other provinces, the importer was required to make his purchases from chemists and druggists who had been authorized to sell the drugs for export.

In either case the permit granted for the import of the drugs, covered their transport to the place of destination. It was incumbent upon the importer to report to the Deputy Commissioner the arrival at their destination of any drugs imported and to produce them for inspection, if so required.

109. *Export.*—The export of cocaine was absolutely prohibited save in the case of such drugs as were possessed or exported by or on behalf of a private individual under the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, or transported through the Delhi Province to another Province of British India or an Indian State under a Pass issued by the duly constituted authority in the province or Indian State concerned.

110. *Transport.*—Transport within the Province was permitted under a pass by the licensed vendors, Government officers and medical practitioners who were allowed to possess these drugs. Transport from a place within the Delhi province was permitted to persons in Indian States who had obtained permission from the duly authorized Political Officers. Transport through the Delhi Province to another province of British India was permitted to persons holding passes issued by a duly constituted authority of the province from which the consignment was despatched.

111. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of drugs possessed by:—

(1) Officers of Government who had obtained possession of them in course of or required them in the exercise of their official duties.

(2) Medical practitioners including medical and veterinary officers of Government when engaged in private practice up to the limit of half an ounce in the aggregate of the drugs they required for the exercise of their profession.

(3) A licensee up to the limit allowed by his license.

(4) Any other person up to the limit of such quantity as he had purchased on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

112. *Sale.*—Licenses to sell cocaine were issued by the Collector after consultation with the District Medical authority, free of charge only to approved druggists. Sale under the license was permitted only to the following persons and in quantities which they were authorized to possess:—

(*a*) A medical practitioner.

(*b*) Another licensed vendor.

(*c*) A private person producing the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

(*d*) An officer of Government as such in the course of his official duties.

113. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—Sale was not permitted more than once under the same medical prescription, unless it had been countersigned by the Civil Surgeon. In 1931-32, 11 licenses were issued against 10 in 1912-13 and 12 in the preceding year. The recorded sale of cocaine to the public in 1931-32 was 3138 grains compared with 4222 grains during the preceding year and 3 ounces and 238 grains during 1912-13.

114. *Seizures and offences.*—The number of arrests and convictions and the quantity of cocaine seized during the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32 were as indicated below:—

	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	Quantity of Cocaine seized.	
			ozs.	grs.
1. 1912-13	108	79	160	0
2. 1930-31	50	35	41	266
3. 1931-32	25	19	33	0

The general economic depression and the use of cocaine substitutes were said to have contributed to a substantial diminution in the drug taking habit amongst the people of Delhi.

115. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—All confiscated cocaine and its allied drugs were sent to the Medical Stores Depôts, for examination and disposal.

CHAPTER XIII.

AJMER-MERWARA.

116. *Rules.*—(1) Rules were in force regulating transactions in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids of coca, all intoxicating drinks or substances prepared from the coca plant and all drugs producing a physiological effect similar to that of cocaine. Preparations and admixtures of the above were also subject to the same rules. Certain recognized medicinal preparations containing cocaine were, however, exempt from these rules.

(2) The Dangerous Drugs Act (II of 1930) came into force on 1st February 1931, but no rules could be framed by the close of the year under review.

117. *Import.*—The class of persons by whom cocaine drugs could legally be imported into Ajmer-Merwara was strictly limited. Import from places outside India was only allowed, under the " Import Certificate System " with the Commissioner's sanction, and a permit from the Collector of Excise was necessary before import from places in India could be effected. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, was, however, allowed special facilities in making indents for cocaine drugs.

118. The following comparative statement shows the number of permits issued and the quantity of cocaine imported thereunder in the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32, respectively:—

Year.	No. of permits.	Quantity imported. ozs.	grs.
1912-13	16	6	85
1930-31	3	1	77·5
1931-32	6	1	375 $\frac{8}{15}$

119. *Export.*—Permits for export were granted to licensees on production of a " No Objection " certificate signed by the local authority of the place to which it was proposed to export the drug.

120. *Transport.*—The transport of cocaine was permitted only under cover of a pass issued by the Collector of Excise, in such quantities and subject to such conditions as were specified therein. The transport of cocaine by post was absolutely prohibited.

121. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited except in the case of the following classes of persons and in the quantities (whether in dry state or solution) specified against each:—

(1) Licensed chemists or druggists; one ounce or less according to the status of the firm. In special cases the Collector could sanction the possession of a larger quantity.

(2) Medical practitioners, *i.e.*, graduates in medicine of any recognized university in India, Europe or America, medical practitioners eligible for registration on the Medical Register of Great Britain, medical subordinates in Government employment not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, duly qualified dentists entitled to be entered in the Dentists' Section of the aforesaid Medical Register and

medical officers or other persons specially recognised by the Collector of Excise as medical practitioners for the purpose of the rules made under the Excise Regulations, half an ounce, and in special cases the Collector could sanction the possession of a larger quantity.

(3) By private individuals; such quantity as was prescribed for their personal use for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes by a qualified medical practitioner.

122. *Sale.*—(1) The sale of cocaine, except under cover of a license, was prohibited. The Collector of Excise had authority to issue licenses for the sale of cocaine to druggists and chemists approved by the Civil Surgeon, Ajmer-Merwara, and to qualified medical practitioners.

(2) Sale licenses granted to druggists and chemists were valid for one year, while those granted to qualified medical practitioners were for life, unless such practitioners were subsequently debarred from practising or ceased to practise.

(3) Licensees could only sell cocaine to persons to whom the possession of cocaine was not prohibited and within the limits of the quantities allowed to such persons.

123. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—21 Licenses for the possession and sale of cocaine by medical practitioners (including one held by a licensed druggist) were in force in 1931-32 as compared with 17 in 1930-31 and none in 1912-13. The quantity used by medical practitioners and Hospitals amounted to 3 ozs. 305 $\frac{409}{1400}$ grs. in 1931-32 as against 4 ozs. 126$\frac{5}{6}$ grs. in 1930-31.

124. *Seizures.*—The quantity of cocaine confiscated by the Excise Department during 1931-32 was 9·50 grains against 3 ozs. 193 grs. in 1930-31 and 4 ozs. 50 grs. in 1912-13.

125. *Offences and Convictions.*—The statement below shows the number of cocaine cases in the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Years.	Illicit Possession.		Unlicensed Sale.	
	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons convicted.
1930-31	16	12	24	13
1931-32	4	2	15	9

126. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine, etc.*—All the cocaine confiscated in 1931-32 was impure and was destroyed. The total quantity of pure cocaine in hand at the close of the year 1931-32 was *nil*, against 254·75 grs. at the end of the year 1930-31. This quantity was sent to Government Medical Stores, Bombay, during the year 1931-32.

CHAPTER XIV.

Coorg.

127. *Rules.*—In 1913 rules were first issued governing dealings in coca leaves, cocaine and other alkaloids, every other intoxicating drink or other substance prepared from the coca plant, all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of the same. The rules absolutely prohibited the local cultivation and production or preparation of cocaine drugs though they did not apply to production, preparation, import or export, on behalf of Government.

128. *Import, export or transport.*—The importation of cocaine drugs from foreign countries was prohibited. Their importation by other means or by inland post by licensed chemists, druggists or medical practitioners was permitted only under special permits granted on each occasion by the Commissioner. There was no export trade in any of the drugs from Coorg. But the rules permitted the export of the drugs to any part within British India, only by licensed chemists and druggists on production of a " No Objection " certificate from the authorities at the place to which the drugs were to be taken. Cocaine drugs could not be transported except by licensed medical practitioners. The drugs had to be dispensed only on a prescription by an approved medical practitioner. The prescription could not be repeated unless there was a special requisition from the medical practitioner. Import or export authorisations remain current only during the period specified in each.

129. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—Three licenses were issued in 1931-32, against five in the preceding year. No licenses were issued in 1912-13. Consumption of cocaine was *nil* in 1931-32 as compared with one ounce and 5 grains in 1930-31.

130. *Seizures.*—No seizures of illicit cocaine drugs were made in the Province during any of the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

131. *Offences.*—There were no cases of illicit possession, unlicensed sale or smuggling of cocaine in the year 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

132. *Disposal of confiscated cocaine.*—Under the rules in force confiscated coca leaves were to be destroyed under the orders of the magistrate. Other confiscated cocaine drugs were to be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner, Madras, for disposal according to the rules framed by the Madras Government.

CHAPTER XV.

BALUCHISTAN.

133. *Rules.*—Rules have been issued governing dealings in coca leaves, coca derivatives and opium alkaloidal derivatives. But certain recognized medicinal preparations of cocaine and opium are exempt from the operation of the rules. The import, export and transport of these drugs, other than prepared opium, by or on behalf of Government could be carried out without restriction provided that in the case of transit by post the import, export or transport should be subject to the following restrictions:—

(*a*) only parcel post should be used,

(*b*) the parcel should be accompanied by a declaration stating the name or designation of the consignee and consignor, the contents of the parcel in detail and the indent No. and date covering the transaction.

134. *Manufacture.*—The manufacture of medicinal opium and preparations of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine by medical practitioners was allowed from material which they were lawfully entitled to possess and which was required for use in the exercise of their profession.

The manufacture of preparations of morphine, diacetylmorphine and cocaine by licensed chemists, subject to the condition of their license, was allowed from material which they were lawfully entitled to possess.

135. *Possession.*—Possession was prohibited, except by the following classes of persons and in quantities specified against each, *viz.*:—

(1) by licensed druggists such quantities of medicinal hemp and medicinal opium as specified in their licenses;

(2) by licensed chemists such quantities of—

(*a*) coca derivatives,

(*b*) morphine,

(*c*) diacetylmorphine (heroin),

(*d*) all preparations containing more than 0·2 per cent. of morphia or containing diacetylmorphine,

as specified in their licenses;

(3) by medical practitioners, *i.e.*, persons who had been registered under a European or American Medical Act, or who had received a medical diploma from an Indian University or College or who practised medicine according to European methods, the quantities shown below was for use in their practice and not for sale:—

(1) Medicinal hemp	10 ounces.
(2) Medicinal opium	10 ounces.
(3) Opium alkaloidal derivatives (excluding prepared opium)	120 grains.
(4) Coca derivatives	½ ounce.

Provided that the Collector could by special order authorise any such practitioner to possess as aforesaid any larger quantity;

(4) by medical practitioners in managing or supervising charge of hospitals or dispensaries authorised in this behalf by the Collector by an order such quantity of manufactured drugs other than prepared opium to the extent specified in the order;

(5) by Government Officers, in such quantities as might come into their possession in the course of their official duties; and

(6) by any person such quantity of medicinal hemp or medicinal opium which might be sold to him by a licensed druggist for medicinal purposes and such quantities of opium alkaloidal derivatives or of coca derivatives as had been at one time dispensed and sold for his use under the rules.

136. *Import, export and transport.*—The import, export, transport, possession and sale of coca leaves was prohibited in British Baluchistan.

137. *Import.*—The import, export or transport of these drugs by means of post was prohibited, except on behalf of Government. Their importation by other means was allowed under permits granted by the Revenue Commissioner, a separate permit being required for each consignment. Upon the issue of a permit to import, notice was immediately given by the Revenue Commissioner in the case of imports by sea, to the customs authority of the port of entry, and, in case of imports from another Province in British India, to the Excise authority of the Province of export. The importer or his authorised agent was required to present the permit to such authority within one month from the date of its issue, and the said authority then endorsed upon it the period necessary for the transmission to Baluchistan of the drugs covered by the permits. Without such endorsement and beyond the period mentioned in it no permit was held to be valid.

138. *Export.*—The export of these drugs to other provinces or Indian States was permitted only under passes granted by the Revenue Commissioner in each case on production by the exporter of an authorisation from the proper authority of the Province or State of import.

139. *Transport.*—No permit was required for the transport within British Baluchistan of these drugs in quantities which could be legally possessed by the persons transporting them.

140. *Sale.*—Sale without a license was prohibited. Licenses were issued by Collectors in forms DD-5 and DD-6. The license in form DD-5 permitted sale of medicinal opium and medicinal opium by the druggists and the license in form DD-6 permitted sale of coca derivatives and opium derivatives except medicinal opium, medicinal hemp and prepared opium by chemists.

141. *Licenses issued and sales thereunder.*—Two licenses in form DD-6 were issued during the year 1931-32 against a similar number in 1930-31. The number of such licenses in 1912-13 was four. The quantity in hand at the commencement of the year, that sold during the year

and the quantity in hand at the close of the year is shown in the subjoined table:—

	Opium alkaloidal derivatives.			Coca derivatives.	
	Lbs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Ozs:	Grs.
1. The quantity in hand at the beginning of year 1931-32 .	2	13	365·33	2	320·1
2. Imported during 1931-32 .	6	0	9	0	0
Total .	8	13	374·33	2	320·1
3. Consumed during 1931-32 .	5	7	62·25	0	309·85
Balance in hand at the close of year 1931-32 . . .	3	6	312·08	2	10·25

In 1930-31, 135·4 grains of cocaine were consumed compared with 5 ozs. and 270 grs. in the year 1912-13.

Two licenses in form DD-5 were issued during the year 1931-32.

142. *Seizures.*—No seizures of illicit drugs were made during the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

143. *Offences.*—There were no offences relating to these drugs during each of the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

144. *Cocaine derivatives. Disposal of confiscated drugs.*—All drugs, in respect of which an order of confiscation was passed were delivered to the Collector of the District in which such order was passed, and were disposed of as follows:—

All confiscated cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine from recognised makers, contained in intact phials or packets, were sent for examination to the Chemical Examiner for Baluchistan, who forwarded such of the drugs as were passed by him as fit for use once every three months to the Medical Store Depôt, Lahore, in phials bearing his seal, provided the officer in charge of the depôt was prepared to receive them. If they were not required in the Medical Store Depôt, they were sent to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, for safe custody.

All confiscated cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine, not contained in intact phials or packets, were sent to the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, who sent such of the drugs as were passed by him as fit for use to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, in phials bearing his seal for safe custody.

All cocaine or synthetic preparations of cocaine that were not passed as fit for use by the Chemical Examiner or the Civil Surgeon, Quetta, were destroyed by him in such manner as he considered fit.

Issues from the Quetta Treasury were made only on the order of the Collector of Quetta.

CHAPTER XVI.

STATEMENTS.

Numbers I and II.

I.

Statement showing the number of licenses issued for the sale of cocaine and its synthetics and the quantity of cocaine sold thereunder during the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Province.	Number of licenses issued for the sale of cocaine during			Quantity of cocaine sold during		
	1912-13.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1912-13.	1930-31.	1931-32.
				Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.
Madras Presidency	103	173	154	4 14 17	1 12 420	2 5 179½
Bombay Presidency Proper	400	776	792	35 3 219	19 7 200	20 0 13
Sind	31	61	65	6 15 203	7 2 473	6 9 299
Bengal Presidency	255	470	468	*	10 9 326½	14 1 160
Burma	40	94	45	*	9 0 0‡	7 0 0
Bihar and Orissa	79	117	122	*	2 7 303	2 7 237
United Provinces	142	97	97	14 4 44	5 0 308	5 6 362
Punjab	77	38	40	4 8 369	8 7 331	8 5 378
Central Provinces and Berar †	9	12	13	0 3 174	0 10 60	0 13 104½
Assam	8	23	24	0 12 23	2 3 93	1 8 64
North-West Frontier Province	20	9	8	0 6 243	0 5 164½	0 11 99½
Delhi	13	12	11	0 3 238	0 9 69‡	0 7 75½
Ajmer-Merwara	..	17	21	..	0 4 126½	0 3 305
Coorg	..	5	..	..	0 1 5	..
Baluchistan	4	2	2	0 5 269	0 0 135½	0 0 309·85
TOTAL	1,181	1,906	1,862	66 13 49	68 8 390‡	70 0 399·35

* Figures not available.
† Figures relate to calendar years except in the case of 1912-13.
‡ Revised figure.

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II.

Statement showing the quantities of cocaine seized by the customs authorities in the maritime provinces and by the excise and police authorities in the various provinces of British India, together with the number of convictions for offences relating to cocaine, for the years 1912-13, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

Province.	Quantity of cocaine seized by the :—									Number of persons convicted for offences relating to cocaine in:—		
	Excise authorities.			Customs authorities.								
	1912-13.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1912-13.	1930-31.	1931-32.				1912-13.	1930-31.	1931-32.
	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.	Lbs. oz. grs.						
Madras Presidency	0 0 5	..	0 0 270	..	..	..				..	..	1
Bombay Presidency Proper	148 9 241	1 9 180§	1 10 272½	*	0 24 221§	0 24 218½				*	175§	65
Sind	*	2 7 8	0 0 58	*	3 0 65	*				*	4	1
Bengal Presidency	51 14 8	15 8 0	4 7 0	321 2 246	114 5 0	63 4 0				748	322	239
Burma	171 3 233	5 5 272	10 8 186	*	0 14 109	6 0 340				1,077	42	36
Bihar and Orissa	1 12 414	0 1 212	0 1 193	..	..	..				86	16	26
United Provinces	5 10 219	6 12 219	3 13 401	..	..	..				142 cases	236 cases	137 cases
Punjab	0 1 252	0 4 278	0 6 244	..	..	..				52	24	9
Central Provinces and Berar †	--	..	0 0 34	..	..	..				1	3	2
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..
North-West Frontier Province	0 0 6	4 ratties ‖	*	..	..	..				*	1	..
Delhi	10 0 0	2 9 166§	2 1 0	..	..	..				79	35	19
Ajmer-Merwara	0 4 50	0 3 193	0 0 9½	..	..	..				..	25	11
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..
Baluchistan	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..
TOTAL	389 8 115	34 13 215·5 & 4 ratties.§	23 1 358½	321 2 246	119 11 395	70 13 121½				2,043 & 142 cases	647§ & 236 cases	409 & 137 cases

* Figures not available.
† Figures relate to calendar years except in the case of 1912-13.
‡ Excludes 42 packets of cocaine also seized.
§ Revised figures.
‖ Excludes one packet of cocaine also seized.

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